Security Council's view on India's nuclear policy

2711. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's reservations on the discriminatory nature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and on a clear definition on what constitutes collective security were totally ignored by the Security Council declaration at the summit meeting of the 15 Security Council members;

(b) if so, whether the Security Council is not accommodating India's view in this regard; and

(c) is so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister reiterated Inida's principled position on the question of nuclear non-proliferation. He emphasized that the Security Council could deal with the threats to peace emanating from the proliferation of nuclear weapons only by following a global approach and within the framework of a new international consensus on non-proliferation for a universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory regime linked to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons. He also made it quite clear in his address that the statement by the President of the Security Council did not reflect India's crucial concerns on this question.

Loss of land due to changing course by river Gandak

2712. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the Gandak river changing its course over the years, thousands of acres of Indian territory in West Champaran have been lost to Nepal; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Our surveys in the past reveal that the Gandak river has changed its bed frequently and sometimes even cut entirely new channels.

There is now a need for conducting a new survey in this area. The extent of area involved would be known after the completion of survey work. However, according to Government of Bihar the area involved is more than 5 thousand acres.

We have had discussions on this subject with the Government of Nepal in the past. The Indo-Nepal Joint Technical Level Boundary Committee Meeting is expected to be held in New Delhi during the period 16-19 March, 1992 and during the course of which this sector will come up for discussions.

Indian land occupied by Nepal

2713. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Nepal Sugauli Treaty had accepted mid-river of river Gandak as International border between the two countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that in violation of this treaty, Nepal has forcefully occupied six thousand acres of land in West Champaran (Bihar); and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Indo-Nepal boundary is primarily based on the Treaty of Segauli (1815), subsequent Memorandum of 1916 as amended and confirmed by the treaty of 1860 between the British Government and his Majesty's Government of Nepal and on subsequent Agreements, Jointly Agreed Maps and Rubkars. As for the stretch of India-Nepal boundary from Tribeni Ghat to the tri-junction of the district Maharajganj (UP), West Champaran (Bihar) and Nepal, the Gandak river has changed its bed frequently and sometimes even cut entirely new channels, leading to confusion. The Government of Bihar have stated that the area involved in this sector could be more than 5 thousnad acres.

Government of India have had this